which would have followed Democratic success. Discussing national affairs, he called attention to the changed conditions that marked the Administration of President McKinley as contrasted with that of President Cleveland, and recounted as among the achievements of the Republican party since 1857 the prosecution of a successful war, the enactment of sound currency legislation and the bringing back of prosperity. Of the Democratic party he said:

"In the clamor of the demagogues the sophistries of Democrats, what is there offered or proposed? No policy but that of opposition. Bo programme but inglorious retreat. As against it, we show again the actual facts. Hawaii an American territory, a priceless possession in the ocean of the future. Rebellion to lawfully acquired authority in the Philippines almost stamped out, and only kept alive at all by the encouragement it receives from within the United States. Cuba nearly prepared for peaceful civil government, which its promised independence soon to come. Puerto Rico under the American flag with a temporary form of territorial government, which our Federal Constitution justifies and permits. Our standing in the East—the result of our ownership of the Philippine Islands—recognized, by the assent of all the Powers to our demand for the 'open door.' Expanding exports to all our new possessions and a prouder and more exaited place ourselves among the nations of the earth."

He closed by predicting victory for the Republican tickets in Nation and State this fall.

The secretaries of the convention were then named. They were: Reuben L. Fox, John S. Kenyon, Charles A. Ball, Lafayette V. Gleason and Earnest A. Fay. Mr. Fox could not be present. Speaker Nixon of Chautanqua moved that the Assembly rules should govern the convention: Senator Crum of Schoharie offered to the Committee on Permanent Organization: Mr. Rogers of Broome called for the appointment of a Committee on Credentials, and George W. Aldridge of Montoe moved for the appointment of the committee on Credentials,

The many stack President Quigg of the New York County Committee and said: "Mr. Chairman,"

Mr. Quigg was interrupted first by cheers, which then were interrupted for the foregoing committees were appointed, and the convention adjourned to 4 orders.

As the afternoon session inseembled the band played 'Hall to the Chief' again when sendor Plat came in. Sentor Depew and this was taken up in one part of the gallery I twas noticed, though that the cheers on the first came only as Chairman Rogers of the Committee and the conventions. There was a very much larger attendance at the afternoon session. The came only as Chairman Rogers of the Committee and this was taken up in one part of the gallery I twas noticed, though that the cheers on the first came only as Chairman Rogers of the Committee and no contests to report, and Mr. Rogers said that this was the first instance of the Kinai many years. He added the Hible and said, "Behold how good It is when brethen dwell together in harmony." The permanent organization of the owner though we have been been considered the Hible and said, "Behold how good It is when brether added to getter in harmony." The permanent organization of the convention was then formed by the selection of Representative James S. Sherman of Oneids for Chairman. He was out of order," replied that it was a right the convention by the official and said, "Behold how good I the Hible and said, "Behold how good I the Hible and said, "Behold how good I the Hible and said, "Behold how good to convention were the presentative Sherman was in good voice. His bearing was confident and surfay. At the very first mention by him of Presistent McKinley's many the convention broke into cheers. When Mr. Sherm

"This meeting is the initial step of the Republicans of New York in the campaign, which will result in pinning to its firm foundation the condition of material prosperity we now enjoy; which will result in the people's approval of the policies and the deeds of the Republican party; which will result in the reflection of President McKinley and Gov. Roosevelt. We enter the campaign buoyant of spirit, clear and determined in conviction, resolutely confident of success." He called the delegates' attention to the remarkable progress made by the nation in trade and commerce under Republican rule, which had in the face of the most violent opening the damwhich had in the face of the most violent op-position of the Democrats repaired the dam-age wrought during the Administration of a Democratic President. The Democracy, he said, with its hindsight so conspicuously supe-rior to its foresight, reminded him of the fire-fly, thus described by the poet:

The lightning bog is brilliant.
But it hasn't any mind.
It stumbles through existence
With its headlight on behind.

He spoke of the tremendous work done by the National Administration in preparing the military and naval forces for the war with spain, unforeseen and unexpected when the conventions of 1888 were held. Of the Navy he

"The Navy was ready. In simple justice let a large measure of credit, therefore, be given to the hero of San Juan, the Colonel of the Rough Riders, the brave soldier, the upright and fearless statesman, Gov. Theodore Rocceveit." [Applause.]
Of the War Department he said that in three months it equipped for the field 250,000 men.
Then he said:
"The United States entered upon war with

Then he said:

"The United States entered upon war with spain with a single purpose—to free Cuba and establish the independence of her people. That purpose was proclaimed to the world. Once entered upon, to accomplish it, to maintain our dignity and honor in the eyes of the world. victory must be ours, hence the order sent to Dewey at Hong Kong: Find the Spanish squadron and destroy it. The execution of that order added glory to the flag; and the Philippines to the problems to be solved; and solved they will be. The battle of Manila cleared the Pacific of menace. The land and naval victories at Santiago, two months later, practically terminated the war. Puerto Rico was taken to close up Spanish business on this side of the Atlantic and to give its people the benefit of freedom. When the war closed, we had schieved our undertaking and vastly more. We had freed Cuba; ha i assumed resconsibilities tor its stable government. We had annexed Puerto Rico and the Philippines. We had taken up the white man's burden."

Calling attention to the striking changes since the last Republican National Convention was held, Mr. Sherman said:
"No one thought that ero its successor assembled the United States would have ended Spanish dominion on the Western Hemisphere, changed the allegiance of 12,000,000 people, raised again the flag in Hawaii, added to its possessions in the West Indies and the Orient, and taken a foremost position among world powers, with none to question its right to be there and none to doubt its ability to stay there. [Cheers]. President McKinley, caim, firm, patriotic, exhausted patient effort to secure freedom for Cuba through Spain's peaceful withdrawai from the island."

Who will HAUL DOWN THE FLAG?

Who will hall down the Flag?
Further on in his speech Mr. Sherman said of the opposition programme:
"When Filipinos killed and wounded American soldiers in the outskirts of Manila and Otis and Dewey proceeded to suppress rebellion on the island of Luzon, Aguinaldo was likened to Washington, the Finipinos to the Continentals of 1776 and the President of the United States to a murderer.

"With the annexation of Hawaii, Dewey's entrance into Manila harbor, Shaiter's advance on Santiago. Sampson's destruction of Cervera's fleet, Miles's progress through Puerto Rico, and the Baltimore's visit to Guam, was witnessed the most marvellous expansion of United States territory in haif a century, and Uncle Sam's drum beat was heard half way around the globe. At every step of this rapid advance along the path of glorious achievement, the McKiniey Administration has been harassed in the rear by a chorus of yelping, barking, vengeful critics. Yet it has moved steadily forward. In his first public utterance after the close of the war, the President, with that simplicity and directness of speech which that WHO WILL HAUL DOWN THE FLAG?

Manila: Who will haul it down? The question is still unanswered."

Mr. Sherman referred to "the sickly Bryanesque and Atkinsonian statesmanship?" and declared that the American people were not to be deceived by the "false cry of militarism." The army and navy would be increased to meet the needs of the nation, and the service would be based upon the heroism and patriotism of the people. Popular institutions would be introduced in the Philippines. The Puerro Rican Tariff bill was in line with the spirit of the President's desires for the island, and would be heartily indorsed by the American people when its full import and meaning were understood. The Gold Standard law, though in force only thirty-four days, had given to the country a credit never reached by any other among the nations of the earth. He continued:

AGAIN ROOSEVELT FOR GOVERNOR. "The people of New York find in the record of a Republican executive, Republican administrative officers and legislative bodies, warrants for their continuance in power. The Republicans of New York, generous though they be, cannot permit the Republicans of the nation to draft into service for the national ticket the man who now graces our executive chair and whose name will be our shibbleth in this campaign. [Cherrs] We will, how-

ever, gladly donate from our abundant store some other to aid McKinley in bearing the party's colors. [Cheers.] The party which commissioned for the United States Senate Thomas C. Platti great cheering land Chauncey M. Denew cheers] finds in the keen, conservative acts of the one and the statesmanlike utterances of the other commendation for its acts. These hundreds of representatives of the rank and file of our party recognize with grateful appreciation the never-ceasing and intelligent devotion to party supremacy of the chairman of the Republican State Committee, Benjamin B. Odell, Jr." [Cheers.]
Calling on all Republicans to unite for the good of the nation and the triumph of the party, Mr. Sherman closed with these words:
"Republicans of New York, fall into line behind McKinley and Roosevelt (tremendous cheering) and with your way lighted by the fless of industry, your step timed by the beating of the anvil, to the music of the spindle and the loom, press forward to the broadened pathway of advanced ideas to a full deserved victory."

A LITTLE MORE WOODBUFF.

Evidently Mr. Woodruff's friends thought he had been slighted by Mr. Sherman when Mr. Sherman called upon the vast audience to fail into line behind McKinley and Roosevelt. Up rose Woodruff's followers in Kinzs and they wanted to know "What's the matter with Tim?" and then in unison they said that he was ail right. They did this over and over again, and at last the persistence became annoying to some in the audience, for they promptly let out vitriolic hisses. It was then time for the piatform to be read, and President Quigg of the New York County Committee, as chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, took the platform. This time Mr. Quigg was greeted with hearty cheers. The greeting came before he started to read the platform. Along toward the end of the cheers there were one or two hisses from a far-off point in the galleries. The cheers, however, were heard high above the incidental hisses. The platform will be found in another column.

After the platform was read Mr. Woodruff's A LITTLE MORE WOODRUFF. hisses. The platform will be found in another column.

After the platform was read Mr. Woodruff's friends began to ery again, "Woodruff. Woodruff," and many folks said, "Sh! Sh! Sh!" George W. Aldridge of Rochester then read the report announcing the delegates and alternates-at-large and the two elector-atlarge and the one elector for each Congress district in the State.

Chairman Sherman, "and voted with the delegation."

"We weren't asked to vote with the rest of the Congress delegation" replied Gruber. "May we vote now."

Chairman Sherman directed that the calling of the roll for State committeemen proceed. It was ascertained later that Col. Graber's delegation of nine from the Twenty-first Assembly district had met by themselves in the morning and voted against Mr. Quigg's becoming the State committeeman for the Fourteenth district. If they had all flocked together Mr. Quigg would have had 20 votes out of 48.

There was a little circus over the naming of the State committeeman from the Ninth district. The friends of John Stiebling said that he had been elected and the friends of Patrick!. O'Brien insisted that he had been elected State committeeman. After one or two complications the convention directed that the selection of a State committeeman for the Ninth district be referred to the Republican State Committee, which is to meetat the Fifth Avenue Hotel at 9:30 this morning. After that the convention adjourned.

THE "NO" SAID TO WOODRUFF.

A Woodruff episode yesterday caused comment and reflection. Politicians are fond of quoting the Bible. One of their favorite shall perish with the sword." Some of them have paraphrased this and say: "Those who are boosted up by the machine shall be trun down by the machine." It is the general observation that a thoroughbred professional politician swallows the hemlock, no matter by whom administered, and swears he likes it. and that only an amateur or a half-baked professional politician is pertinacious or obstrep-

State Republicans said in Washington, "We must let Tim down easy." The "Tim" referred to was Lieut.-Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff. Late on Monday night, just before turning in, the Hon. Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., chairman of the Republican State Committee, issued a statement telling why it was inexpedient for the Republican State Convention. which was held in Grand Central Palace yesterday, to Indorse Mr. Woodruff for Vice-President. This statement was in the nature of a nice soft mattress, or, in other words, it would 'let Tim down easy." There had been no demand from the Republicans of the State for Woodruff for Vice-President. It is true that the Republican State Senators in the closing hours of the Legislature had indorsed the candidacy of their presiding officer out of compliment. But there has been no evidence of a popular demand for Mr. Woodruff.

Mr. Woodruff had several conversations with Senator Platt and Chairman Odell, and he ascertained the impossibility of the convention's indorsing his boom. It was deemed inexpedient, Mr. Woodruff murmured. His followers called attention to the fact that the Republican State Convention held in Grand Central Palace on March 24, 1897. Indorsed the Presidential boom of Gov. Levi P. Morton, and Mr. Woodruff's friends used that precedent as an argument for his own indorsement by the Republican State Convention of yesterday. Some of the older Republicans reflected yesterday that Gov. Morton was entitled to that great distinction. He had been the Ambassador of his Government to the French Republic. He had been the Precedent of the United States and Government of the Empire State. He was the personal friend of Abraham Lincoln, and for thirty-five years had been a prominent figure in Republican politics of the nation. In the Civil War Mr. Morton was a tower of strength as one of the financial agents of the Government. Mr. Woodruff had been elected twice Lieutenant-Governor of the State. Before that he was a State Committeeman, not known outside the confines of Brooklyn. Senator Platt and Chairman Odell and many others are fond of Mr. Woodruff. They say he is bright and clever, and others and that he is supersensitive to adverse comment. He is fond of making friends for a day.

Yesterday morning Mr. Woodruff and the 131 delegates from Rings to the State convention met in the Grand Union Hotel and prepared resolutions telling what a great man Mr. Woodruff was and that he should be nominated for Vice-President. A committee, consisting of fifteen Brooklynites, headed by Gen. William C. Wallace and George Elliott, was appointed to wait on Senator Platt and present the resolutions. Gen. Wallace at the first session of the convention informed Senator Platt of the action of the Brooklyn delegation. Mr. Elliott asked Senator Platt when it would be convenient for him to receive the committee which was to present the resolutions.

"You know that I am a friend of Tim," replied Senator Platt, "and do you think you could change the situation by seeing me now? You know that I am a friend of Tim," repli inexpedient, Mr. Woodruff murmured. His followers called attention to the fact

Ior Mr. Woodruft."

"I know that already," replied Senator Platt.
"but seeing me on a matter of this kind will do
Mr. Elijott, home

but seeing me on a matter of this kind will do no good."

Mr. Elijott, however, requested Senator Platt to name an hour in the afternoon when Mr. Platt could receive the committee, and Mr. Platt named 3 ofclock at the Fithh Avenue Hotel. There was a very general impression that the committee desired a change in the programme and desired that the convention should indorse Mr. Woolruff for the Vice-Presidency. The committee called on Mr. Platt at the Fifth Avenue Hotel at the appointed hour and presented the resolutions favorable to Mr. Woodruff. In reply Senator Platt said that he indorsed everything in the statement issued on Monday night by Chairman Odeli. This statement was printed in The Sun yesterday morning. It was the nice soft mattress prepared for Mr. Woodruff to land on.

Mr. Wo

York had refused to indorse him. But then there is a consolation in the nice soft mattress which the Republican leaders prepared for Mr. Woodruff to land on when it should happen once more that "those who are boosted up by the machine shall be trun down by the machine."

THE PLATFORM.

Calls for McKinley's Renomination. Praises Roosevelt, Passes State Issues By.

The Platform. The Republicans of New York, represented national campaign that the pledges on the faith of which McKiniey and Hobart were elected four years ago have been redeemed. There is no longer controversy as to the value of any Government obligation. Gold as the national standard of value is now established

Not even war, nor the issues and responsibilities that came with the conclusion of war, were permitted to delay the financial legislation which the people demanded when they elected the Republican ticket in 1896. On the instant when a Congress assembled which was Republican in both branches, a bill embodying the principles enunciated in the St. Louis Platform was introduced and it is now the law of the land. Public confidence that this would be so, and the fact that it is so, taken in connection with the passage of tariff laws which supplied to the Government the revenue it needed and to the country's in-dustries a healthy and sufficient protection. account for a prosperity which has been national in its scope and which gives to the McKinley Administration a distinction no less significant of competency in government than the successes of the army and navy.

We indorse, therefore, the Administration of William McKinley. It has been supremely successful. It found the country, after four years of Democratic government, paralyzed as to its industry, weak in trade and commerce and impoverished in its public treasury. Business conditions were utterly unsettled, no less by the operation of a mischlevous tariff than by the assaults of the Democratic party upon the public credit in their reckless financial bills and in their threats to redeem in silver certain

by the operation of a mischlevous tariff than by the assaults of the Democratic party upon the public credit in their reckless financial bills and in their threats to redeem in silver certain public securities.

The Democrats proposed no other cure for the evil conditions which they themselves had created than the free and unlimited coinage of silver. The Republicans proposed revision of the tariff and the passage of an act making gold themonetary unit of value. The splendid business conditions which began with McKinley's election, and which still obtain in every State of the United States, vindicare the country's judgment upon the issue created in these opposing party platforms.

Republican party government has shown itself to be equally effective and intelligent in military preparation to be ready for the war, and at the same time carnest in diplomatic concession to avoid it. The immediate and continuous triumph of American arms, and the suit of Spain for peace, were a tribute as well to the forehanded work of the executive departments of the Government as to the valor of our soldiers and sallors.

New issues resulting from the war arise in this campaign. In living the conditions of opeace the Government was compelled to determine the status, of Spain's conquered colonial possessions. It was impossible to destroy sovereignty without creating other sovereignty to take its place, and in none of the Spain's colonial possessions. It was impossible to destroy sovereignty without creating other sovereignty to take its place, and in none of the Spain's colonial possessions. It was impossible to destroy sovereignty without creating other sovereignty to take its place, and in none of the Spain's colonial possessions. It was impossible to destroy sovereignty without part to remove Spain's authority without ourselves assuming responsibility for the preservation of public order and the fulfilment of international obligations. Interest and duty joined to compel our Government in the priciple of the covernment and liberal

And throughout our new colonial dominion the guiding principle of the Government in all

And throughout our new colonial dominion the guiding principle of the Government in all its acts has been to render life and property secure, to preserve individual liberty and freedom of thought and action and to prepare the way for a local government, administered through local agencies, in which strength and stability should be guaranteed in the popular respect for law and order.

Under the administration of William McKinley the material interests and the prestige of the United States have notably advanced and the Republicans of New York with unanimity call for his renomination.

We indoese the clean and efficient administration of Gov. Theodore Roosevelt. His acts have justified that public confidence in his integrity which was so strong a factor in the election of 1898. Public questions coming to him for decision as the chief executive of the State have been considered in the light of the law and the public interests. In the sentiments he has ultered, in the measures he has advanced and in the appointments he has made, a record is found full of credit to himself and of usefulness to the people of New York.

Another State convention, called to nominate State officers, will be assembled later, and to that body may properly be left the discussion of such State issues as will enter into this campaign. But it is suitable to call public attention to the fact that the Republican Legislature which has just adjourned, by its wise economies and prudent care of the State finances, has been able to fix the lowest tax rate that has been known in the State of New York for many years. The Legislature of 1900 has distinguished itself by a record which has been almost entirely free of criticism. Its legislation, clean and necessary, has satisfied the constituencies represented and the people at large.

the constituencies represented and the people at large.

In every department of the State Government, moreover, all of them under Republican control, the constant effort of the officer in charge has been to administer the laws equitably, economically, justly and for the public welfare, and no breath of seandal has touched the record of any single Republican State officer.

The Republican party goes to the people in this election with that confidence which proceeds from the taithful and satisfactory performance of duty by every official in the State who holds his commission in its name and by reason of its support.

NEW STATE COMMITTEE.

Disputes Over Two Districts and the Ninth

Left Blank at Present. The naming of the members of the new State Committee created two tempests that were known to be centring in the neighborhood, but that were not expected to show themselves at the convention. Ordinarily all fights that take place in Congress districts over the selection of State committeemen are settled by the delegates at recess, and then the names of the winners are sent to the Secretary of the convention; or if the delegates can't settle it, the dispute is referred to the State Committee it-

Yesterday when the convention was almost ready to adjourn it was found that seven or eight districts had failed to report their State committeemen. Chairman Sherman directed that the roll be called and that the districts present the names of the men elected. John S. Kenyon the Secretary, read the list of the names he had received down to the Ninth district, which is on the East Side in this city and which John Stiebling represented in the retiring State

Committee. Mr. Kenyon read John Stiebling's name and there was an immediate howl from the centre of the New York delegation where the Ninth Congress district delegates sat. A young man popped up and shouted that Mr. Stiebling was

not the choice of the delegates from the Ninth. Secretary Kenyon picked up a paper from his table and read it. It was a certificate stating that John Stiebling was the choice of the district. This was signed by eight delegates.

"The district," he said, "is entitled to twelve delegates, and eight of these have signed the document stating that Mr. Stiebling is their

"Yes." shouted the young man, amid an uproar which was helped along by the crowd that lined the space railed off for the delegates in their State Convention, congratulate their fellow countrymen at the beginning of another patch that had prevailed all day. 'Yes, and you have got another document signed by eight delegates saying that Fatrick J. O'Brien is our choice.'

peace that had prevailed all day. Tes, and you have got another document signed by eight delegates saying that Patrick J. O'Brien is our choice."

"We can't get two eights out of twelve," said Chairman Sherman, and the uprour was renewed, while the chairman bounded with his gavel and the young man who had first popped up danced and shouted that the district had sixteen delegates—a statement which Secretary Kenyon said was a mistake.

In the middle of the uproar the Hon. William Barnes of Albany, chairman of the Executive Committee of the State Committee, moved that the whole matter be referred to the State Committee. There was an outburst from the crowd and thairman Sherman put the motion and it was carried. The young man of the Ninth and two or three others kept on hopping up and down. Chairman Sherman, still pounding for order, directed the Secretary to proceed with the roll call, and Mr. Kenyon went on. Then the Ninth district men subsided for a moment. When the Eleventh district was reached some of the Pegnan men in that district demanded a roll call on the pame of Ferdinand Eidman, which had been reported to Secretary Kenyon. Chairman Sherman said that the delegates were entitled to a roll call and the roll of the delegates were called with the result that Mr. Eidman got 8 votes to 4 for John Pegnan. The moment this call had been completed the Ninth district men hopped up again and demanded a roll call. The triendly crowd on the outside helped them and the Gruberites from the Twenty-first Assembly district, who had no interest in the flight but who were looking for trouble, added to the racket. Again Chairman Sherman thumped his table and called for order. He said that the Ninth district matter had been disposed of by the convention, and that nothing further would be done. The Ninth district men roared back that it had as much right to a roll call as the Eleventh.

"Go on with the roll," commanded Chairman Sherman, and again the Ninth subsided for a moment.

When the Fourteenth district was called the seco

"To on with the roll," commanded Chairman Sherman, and again the Ninth subsided for a moment.

When the Fourteenth district was called the second tempest came on the reading of the name of Lemuel E. Quigg as the choice of the district for State Committeeman in the place of John Reisenweber. This tempest is told about fully in the story of the convention printed elsewhere. It was chiefly wind.

After it had been disposed of the Ninth district bobbed up again with a roar and refused to be downed. Finally Mr. Quigg, amid cries of "Sit down" and "Oh oh! oh!" moved that the action of the convention in referring the fight to the State Committee be rescinded and the call of the district be made. Chairman Sherman said that that was a proper motion. It was promptly carried. The district was called and the vote announced was 7 to 7. Then the O'Brien folks yelled that one of their delegates hadn't been called, and there was another uproar. It was still going on when the Hon. William Barnes renewed his motion to have the whole matter referred to the State Committee and the convention adopted it with a mighty roar, the O'Brien folks still howling.

Following is the new State Committee. The names of the new members are in italies:

Robert M. Johnston.
Hugh McRoberts.
Cornellus Van Cott. P
10 Clarence W. Meade.
11 Ferdinand Eldman.
12 William Henkei.
13 Smith Pine.
14 Lemuel E. Quigg.
15 Frank Raymond.
16 William H. Ten Eyek.
17 Benjamin B. Odeli, Jr.

Dist.
18 Glib't D.B. Hasbrouck
19 Louis F. Payn.
20 William Barnes, Jr.
21 Jacob Snell.
22 W. W. Worden.
23 Isaac V. Baker.
24 John T. Mott.
25 Thomas Wheeler.
26 George W. Dunn. 25 Thomas Wheeler. 26 George W. Dunn. 27 Francis Hendricks. 28 Thomas Robinson. 29 John F. Parkhurst. 30 Irving L'Hommedieu. 31 George W. Aldridge. 32 John R. Hazel. 33 William C. Warren. 34 William J. Glenn.

A meeting of the new State Committee is called for this morning at 9:30 o'clock in parlor D R at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The Hon. Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., will be reflected chairman, and the Hon. William Barnes, Jr., chairman of the Executive Committee.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

Names That Will Head the Republican Ticke After "McKinley and --?"

The Presidential Electors whose names, after those of the candidates for President and Vice-President, are to head the ticket the coming election were named by the delegates from the thirty-four Con-gress districts of the State, except as to the two Electors-at-large. The thirty-four and reported the entire list to the convention. The nominations were complete when the con vention approved the resolution. Following is the list as nominated:

At Large-Edward H. Butler of Erie: Franklin B. District. Electors. Samuel J. Underhill Samuel Rowland. Michael J. Dady. Charles H. Russell. John Kissel. Henry C. Fischer. Joseph Simonson. William E. Billings. Herman J. Katz.

Frank Tilford.
Samuel S. Koenig.
Arthur P. Sturges.
James Yereance.
E. W. Bloomingdale.
William Sherer. Millard. Clarence Lexow.

The convention empowered the State Com-

Woodruff Chorus Broome on the Floor Also on Tioga Seagoing Terrors.

The Hon. Nathaniel A. Elsberg, temporary chairman of the convention, had hardly got warmed up to his speech. So far it had been punctured with wild howls of "louder! louder!" The crowd was gradually quieting down when suddenly a fat man in the rear gallery roared the word "Woodruff!" He had leather lungs. His roar was long

drawn out. It was as if this fat man was drowning and as he was going down for the last time caught sight of his last hope of salvation and thus appealed to him. There seemed to be others in the crowd who

had expected it, for the moment it began here and there other men began to shout and cheur. These men were all in the encircling crowd. none of them sat among the delegates. Senator Elsberg had reached that point in his speech where he said with tragic voice, "We are entering upon a period of national achievement." Then he stopped. The roar stopped him. At the instant, the Hon, Timothy L. Woodruff entered the door of the hall. The roar died away as the Lieutenant-Governor reached the end of the sisle up which he had to walk to reach his seat with the Brooklyn delegation and the Brooklyn delegation rose up as one man and with shouts, shricks, cheers and whistles welcomed him. Some of the crowd joined in. Dr. Johnson, State Senator from Owego, who sat near Senator Platt, joined in, too, and moved his hat around his head with a "Hip! Hip! Hip!" "Who's that?" demanded the delegates here

"Who's that?" demanded the delegates here and there.
"Must be J. Sloat Fassett," hazarded fifteen or twenty of the older delegates who had attended conventions before. "That's an old trick of his, coming in and interrupting speeches to capture applause."

About this time the Brooklyn delegates let everybody know who it was they were applauding by demanding "Who's all right?" and answering "Tim Woodruff." Senator Elsberg waited patiently. The Brooklyn crowd, who had a monopoly of the noise, roared on: "Who's all right?" and answered again "Tim Woodruff." "Who 's all right?" and answered again the Woodruff."
"That's the sort of thing that killed Fassett." commented the older delegates. "It doesn't do to hunt appliance in unusual ways."
Finally the noise died out. Mr. Woodruff had

Finally the noise died out. Ar. Woodrum had sat down.

"As I was saying," resumed the Hon. Nathaniel A. Eisberg, "we are entering upon a period of national achievement, a period of danger and perplexing problems," and a smile, ear to ear wide, went around the room, while all eyes turned toward Woodruff.

It was just as well for the Hon. Timothy L. Woodruff that he did not repeat the Fassett like performance of coming in late at the afterlike performance of coming in late at the afternoon session, and it was unfortunate for him
that his friends from Brooklyn made an attempt to stampede the convention into an indorsement of his aspirations for the VicePresidency, for they kept frup until everybody
got tired and then everybody began to hiss.
"Phew," exclaimed one of the veterans, "Tim
must have been feeding those fellows
maltine."

"30 Minutes in Havana"

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Marshall P. Wilder of the Republican party." "Oh, no," exclaimed his companion, "he is no Marshall P. Wilder. I'd call him the Twentyfirst district volcano." "What do you mean?" demanded the national committeenian.
"Well, say." was the reply, "did';a ever hear
of a volcano doing anything but spout hot air
and smoke? Why, aint he a volcano?"

he proposed taking his delegates and friends. who are known as Barnes's Terrors, from Albany to Philadelphia on a Sound steamer. There is a story behind that. Four years ago. when a convention was held in the Grand Central Palace, Mr. Barnes brought his delegates and his friends from Albany by special train. The friends were not known then as Barnes's Terrors, and the people along the line were not prepared. The train stopped at Poughkeepsie. The Terrors flocked off. Presto! All the food in the Poughkeepsie depot restaurant was gone. So were the Terrors. So was the train. The Poughkeepsie neople watched for the adjournment of the convention and then petitioned the railroad officials to run the train through without stop on the trip back. They pleaded so hard that the officials finally agreed and Barnes's Terrors specific through Poughkeepsie at seventy-flye miles an hour. That was the last trip of the Terrors through Poughkeepsie. To get to Philadelphia by rail it would of course be necessary to pass through the Bridge City again. By chartering a Sound steamer and bringing the delegates and the Terrors down the Hudson to Sandy Hook and so on down to the entrance to the Chesapeake, thence up to the port of Philadelphia, this will be avoided. Mr. Barnes's Terrors will number 1,000.

"I appoint as a committee to escort Mr. Els. The friends were not known then as Barnes's

"I appoint as a committee to escort Mr. Els. berg to the chair the Hon. Henry Coggeshall of Herkimer and the Hon. Benjamin B. Odell. "He's trying to give Coggy a reputation."

whispered an admirer of the chairman.

When Senator Elsberg had finished his speech and it became his duty to name a committee to escort Permanent Chairman Sherman to the chair he said: "I appoint the Hon. Fred S. Nixon of Cattaraugus."

Gov. Roosevelt's name got more applause at the convention than any other. Every time it was mentioned there were cheers, and when at the conclusion of Chairman Sherman's speech it was linked with the name of President McKinley half the delegation got out of their seats and cheered and waved hats. The two sents and cheered and waved hats. The two next favorites in the cheering were Senators Platt and Depew and after them with an equal share came Chairman Odell. The most notable happening was the reception of the name of admiral Dewey. In Chairman Sherman's speech it was mentioned three times, each time with a pause, and an opportunity to applaud. There was not a sound. The silence was painful; not a single handelap. Probably nine tenths of the people in the hall thought at the moment of the tremendous ovation in his honor that took place less than a year ago when millions of persons jammed a year ago when millions of persons jammed miles upon miles of streets from curb line to house line to do him honor. Had anybody on that occasion ventured the prediction that in a year's time a great convention would meet and

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listen in absolute silence to his name and the relation of the achievements of the Navy at Manila he would have been a prophet without

The Hon. Norman E. Mack of Buffalo and Dr. John H. Girdner of New York, the two most distinguished Bryanites in the State, had seats in a box in the north gallery of the hall. The Hon. Norman E. Mack is a candidate for Governor and to Dr. Girdner Bryan has promised personally the place on the national ticker that he himself wont occupy, the Vice-Presidency. Mr. Mack is Mr. Bryan's chief representative in the west end of New York State. Dr. Girdner is Mr. Bryan's chief representative in the east end of the State. They were said to be studying the art of running an organiz-

The Hon. Jim Jones of Yonkers, Tammany boss of the Aquarium, the life-long Democrat and the personal friend of the Hon. David B Hill and the Hon. Thomas C. Platt, had a front seat on the platform at both sessions. It was during the first speech of the conven-

tion. Everybody was listening intently.

peared. Ten minutes passed. Silencehad come again. Again a startling smash. Number 5 of the second Broome county row went out of sight and there was a thud. The second Broome county row of seats was im-mediately in front of the first Tioga county row and Senator Platt occupied the outside seat of the Tioga county row. Five minutes more passed and then an awful smash. Heads one, two and three of the second Broome county row went out of sight and there were three distinct dull thuds on the floor. The whole row of seats had gone down. The speaker stopped to give the fallen Broome county delegates a chance to get up and find seats in other places and Tloga county had an opportunity to take out her wounded. Chief among them was the Hon. William Smythe, editor of the Ouego Times. He was wounded on the knee and all the way down both shins, and so badly wounded that he had to see a doctor. Worse than that, he was wounded in the patent leather shoes, the shiniest patent leather that the Hon. William A. Smythe had ever worn. They had dazzled New York. They were wounded to death. Some of the other Tloga county men had smushed corns. Five minutes more passed and then an

The working of the convention after the speech of the Hon. Nathaniel Elsberg had been finished might have been mistaken for a play of the Gridfron Club. It had been rehearsed, Mr. Barnes of Albany got up and offered a reso lution for one set committee. The Hon. Hobert Crum was on his feet as soon as Mr. Barnes was down. He offered a resolution for another set committee. State Committeeman Hazel bobbed up as soon as the long form of the Abe Lincoln of New York politics had disappeared, with another set resolution. There was an awkward pause, for a moment only, and Mr. Elsberg looked straight at the Hon. Fred Nixon and said "The gentleman from Chautauqua offers the following resolution." Mr. Nixon had forgotten, but he was as quick of mind as a Gridiron-er, and he seized a blank piece of paper and sent it up to the desk. Secretary Kenyon read: "The gentleman from Chautauqua offers the following resolution: Resolved. That the rules of the Assembly shall govern the proceedings of this convention." He did not crack a smile as he put the blank piece of paper among the other resolutions. One after another popped up, the Hon. Mr. Rogers of Broome, the Hon. George W. Aldridge of Monroe, and the Hon. Lemuel E. Quigg of New York. And then the motion to adjourn the convention until 4 o'clock in the afternoon was made. lution for one set committee. The Hon. Hobart

State Inspector of Gas Meters, boss of the Hon. F. Norton Goddard's district, and some other things, occupied a seat in Box No. 2. It was the first State Convention in many years at which Mr. Stewart had failed to have a seat upon the floor. Mr. Stewart was a delegate and a boss at the State Convention a year ago and he voted his three delegates for the Hon. Frank S. Black. As stated before he occupied a seat in the gallery yeaterday, and you couldn't help but Botice that he kept a more or less lonesome locking eye aimed in the direction of Col. Abe Gruber. The election of the Hon. Issac D. Baker to

membership in the Republican State Committen recalled to the minds of all the politicians the fights that gentleman had had with the the fights that gentleman had had with the Hon. Henry G. Burleigh. They recalled with genuine regret the fact that Mr. Burleigh has for some time been very ill and is probably on his deathbed. Mr. Burleigh was familiarly known as "The ever bouncing Burleigh." He was a fierce fighter and everybody likes him. Even the Hon. Isaac D. Baker didn't dislike him.

"It was a fine convention," was the general comment. The Hon. Cornelius Van Cott said that it was the finest that he ever saw. There were only three things that happened that were only three things that happened that were not on the programme. One was the fall of the Broome county seats and the wounding of Mr. Smythe on the patent leather shoes, the second was the hissing of President Quigg of the County Committee and the third was the coming in late of Mr. Woodruif.

Tea, and none of those could have been guarded against," remarked a bystander.

About half of one side of the entrance to the Grand Central Palace was occupied by a tremendous signboard, on which was printed this legend, "Positively no free list," and the ques-tion most frequently asked was, "What t'ell?"

Before the convention met there was a very large picture of Gov. Roosevelt among the decorations inside theihall. It was next to the picture of President McKinley. It had been placed there through a mistake on the part of

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the decorators. It was discovered in time, was taken down and put up at the end of the pas-sage leading into the hall.

Broadway & 90th Ba

The Hon. Jacob Snell, who was elected a member of the State Committee to succeed Leroy B. Jacobs, deceased, is kown as the biggest man in the Republican party in the State of New York. Mr. Snell weighs more than the Hon. Thomas Costigan of New York city, and the Hon. Thomas Costigan is easily the biggess man in the Democratic party.

A friend of the Hon. | George E. Austin declared, "Yes, Gruber won in the Twenty-first, but do you know that thirteen votes properly spread out would have changed the district?
If you look up the figures you will see that
thirteen votes properly used would have
changed eighty-four delegates."
"Why the devil didn't you get 'em and place
'em properly?" demanded the practical politician.

The Hon. James S. Sherman occupied a seas in the gallery during the morning session. It was evident from the look of surprise that spread over his boyish face when his name was presented for the place of permanent chairman that he hadn't heard that the honor was intended for him. But he was prepared, for when he got on the platform he threw a three-column speech on the crowd, and it was

The accommodations provided for the newspapers at the convention were better than had ever before been provided at a State Convention. For about the first time in the history of a State Convention provision was made for a room to work in. Luther B. Little had charge of all of the arrangements, including the seat-ing of newspaper men.

"Well, I'm durned glad this thing's over." said the warmest friend the Hon. John S. Kenyon had in the convention hall. "As you've seen, poor Johnny had to do all the reading, and he's just been living on lime juice for his voice for two months. Now he can drink something else."

A large number of persons gained admission to the hall who had no right there and who never received any tickets from the State Committee. Some persons who did receive tickets from the State Committee got into the hall and then waiked to the windows and threw their tickets out to friends. Thus tickets were made to serve over and over again. Four years ago, through this same game, the hall was packed by persons who were not entitled to admission and considerable disorder resulted.

"The speakers here to-day," said one of the 'missed the opportunity to make one very good point. That was that the convention was being ago the first Republican convention in the country to come out flatfooted for the go.d standard."

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